

THIRD PARTY'S PLEA FOR POWER'S SUPPORT

Platform Declares New Organization Has Been Called Into Being by "the Conscience of the People."

WOULD WIDEN FEDERAL POWERS

Proposes Easy Amendment of the Constitution, Control of Courts, Legislation for Labor, Government Regulation of Business, and a Tariff to Protect Worker and Consumer.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Following closely the forecasts printed in the New-York Tribune, the platform of the new party, as finally approved by the candidate and the convention to-day, calls for a broad extension of national jurisdiction over "problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states." This is demanded up to the limit of the Constitution, and later, if found necessary, by amendment of that instrument. And the party pledges itself to provide a "more easy and expeditious method" of amending the Constitution, but does not furnish that method.

Both old parties are denounced as the tools of corrupt interests, and the new party calls for direct primaries for nomination of state and national officers, preferential Presidential primaries, direct election of Senators, the short ballot and the initiative, referendum and recall.

Much attention is paid in the platform to the need of bettering the conditions of labor, especially women and children workers, and the party promises to establish a Department of Labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting conditions of labor and living.

The new party purposes to restrict the power of the courts and place them under the "control of the people."

In the interest of farmers it calls for the re-establishment of the Country Life Commission.

The platform advocates a "strong federal administrative commission" to maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

It calls for a protective tariff that shall show its benefit in the pay envelope of the laborer, and it demands an immediate downward revision of the present tariff. The new party also promises a "non-partisan, scientific tariff commission" to study the whole subject and report to the President and Congress, and with plenary power to elicit information.

There are a host of other "principles" set forth in the platform, but nowhere in the long document is the negro question touched on.

Following is the text of the third party's platform:

Declaration of Principles.

The conscience of the people, in a time of grave national problems, has called into being a new party, born of the nation's awakened sense of justice, and dedicated to the fulfillment of the duty laid upon us by our fathers to maintain that government which is the foundation of our life.

We hold, with Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, that the people are the masters of their constitution to fulfill its purposes and to safeguard it from those who, by perjury of its intent, maintain it as a tool of corruption. In accordance with the needs of each generation, the people must use their sovereign power to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice, to secure which this government was founded and without which the Republic can endure.

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it. Its resources, its lands, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest. It is time to set the public welfare in the first place.

The Old Parties.

Political parties exist to secure responsible government and to execute the will of the people. From these great tasks both the old parties have turned aside. Instead of instruments to promote the general welfare, they have become the tools of corrupt interests, and have used their power to serve their selfish purposes. Behind the ostensible government sits enthroned an invisible government, owing no allegiance and acknowledging no responsibility to the people. To destroy this invisible government, to dissolve the unholy alliance between corrupt power and the people, to place the government where it belongs, is the first task of the statesmanship of the day.

The deliberate betrayal of its trust by the Republican party, the fatal incapacity of the Democratic party to deal with the new issues of the new time, have compelled the people to forge a new instrument, to create a new party, which will give effect to their will in laws and institutions.

Unhindered by tradition, uncorrupted by power, undelayed by the magnitude of the task, the new party offers itself as the instrument of the people to build a new and nobler commonwealth.

Covenant with the People.

This declaration is our covenant with the people, and we hereby bind the party and its candidates in state and nation to the pledges made herein.

Rule of the People.

The Progressive party, committed to the principle of government by a self-controlled democracy expressing its will through representatives of the people, pledges itself to secure such alterations in the fundamental law of the several states and of the United States as shall secure the representative character of the government. In particular, the party declares for direct primaries for the nomination of state and national officers, for nation-wide preferential primaries for candidates for the Presidency, for the direct election of United States Senators by the people, and we urge on the people the use of the short ballot, with responsibility to the people secured by the initiative, referendum and recall.

Amendment of Constitution.

The Progressive party, believing that a free people should have the power from time to time to amend their fundamental law so as to adapt it progressively to the needs of the people, pledges itself to provide a more easy and expeditious method of amending the federal Constitution.

Nation and State.

Up to the limit of the Constitution, and later by amendment of the Constitution, if found necessary, we advocate bringing under effective national jurisdiction those problems which have expanded beyond reach of the individual states.

It is as grotesque as it is intolerable that the several states should by unequal laws in matters of common concern become competing commercial agencies, hamper the lives of their children, the health of their women and the safety of their property, and yet be powerless to protect their financial interests.

The extreme insistence on states' rights by the Democratic party demonstrates anew its inability to understand the world into which it has survived or to administer the affairs of a nation. The states which have in all essential respects become one people.

Equal Suffrage.

The Progressive party, believing that no people can justly claim to be a true democracy which denies political rights on account of sex, pledges itself to secure equal suffrage to men and women alike.

Corrupt Practices.

We pledge our party to legislation that will compel strict limitation of all campaign contributions and expenditures, and detailed publicity of both before as well as after primaries and elections.

Publicity and Public Service.

We pledge our party to legislation compelling the registration of lobbyists, publicity of committee hearings, except on foreign affairs, and recording of all votes in committee; and forbidding federal officers from holding office in state or national political organizations or taking

ing with the public health into a single national health service, without discrimination against or for any one set of therapeutic methods, school of medicine or school of healing, with such additional powers as may be necessary to enable it to perform efficiently such duties in the protection of the public from venereal diseases as may be properly undertaken by the federal authorities, including the executing of existing laws regarding pure food and drugs and other subjects, the promotion of appropriate action for the improvement of vital statistics, and the extension of the cooperation among such statistics and cooperation with the health activities of the various states and cities of the nation.

Business.

We believe that true popular government, justice and prosperity go hand in hand, and so believing, it is our purpose to secure that large measure of general prosperity which is the fruit of legitimate and honest business, fostered by equal justice and by sound progressive laws.

We demand that the test of true prosperity shall be the benefits conferred thereby on all the citizens, not confined to individuals or classes, and that the test of corporate efficiency shall be the ability better to serve the public; that those who profit by control of business affairs shall justify that profit and that the fruits thereof shall be shared with the public.

We therefore demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The concentration of modern business, in some degree, is both inevitable and necessary. But the concentration of power in the hands of a few men, enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the daily lives of the people, is a danger to the free government and certain of abuse.

This power has been abused in many of our industries, in stock trading, in unfair competition and unfair practices, and, finally, in sinister influences on the public agencies of state and nation. We demand that the public power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under public supervision, and that the public shall have the right to inspect and prevent its abuse.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission, with jurisdiction to maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, or such of them as are of public interest, and to see that the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of those corporate transactions which are of public interest, must regulate the use of stock, capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness guard and keep open equally to all the high roads of American industry. The business man will have certain knowledge of the law and will be able to conduct his business in accordance with the law, and the investor will find security for his capital, dividends will be rendered more certain and the savings of the people will be protected.

Under such a system of constructive regulation, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man.

Patents.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a patent law which will make it possible for the inventor to be rewarded or used against the public welfare in the interest of injurious monopolies.

Interstate Commerce Commission. We pledge our party to secure to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate the physical condition of railroads, in order that the power of the commission to protect the people may not be impaired or destroyed, and the abolition of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Currency.

We believe there exists imperative need for prompt legislation for the improvement of our national currency system. We believe the present method of issuing notes through private agencies is harmful and inefficient, and the cause of currency is fundamentally a government function and the system should have as basic principles soundness and efficiency. It should be controlled by the government and should be protected from domination or manipulation by Wall Street or any special interest.

We are opposed to the so-called Aldrich currency bill, because its provisions would place our currency and credit system in private hands, not subject to effective public control.

Commercial Development.

The time has come when the federal government should co-operate with manufacturers and producers in extending their foreign commerce. To this end we demand adequate representation in Congress and the appointment of diplomatic and consular officers solely with a view to their special fitness and ability, and not in consideration of political expediency.

It is imperative to the welfare of our people that we should extend through enlightened measures of social and industrial justice. We pledge ourselves to work unceasingly in state and nation for effective legislation leading to the prevention of industrial accidents, occupational diseases, overwork, involuntary unemployment, and other injurious effects incident to modern industry.

The fixing of minimum safety and health standards for the various occupations, and the exercise of authority of state and nation, including the federal control over interstate commerce and the taxing power, to maintain the prohibition of child labor.

Minimum wage standards for working women, to provide a "living wage" in all industrial occupations.

The general prohibition of night work for women, the establishment of an eight hour day for women and young persons.

One day's rest in seven for all wage workers.

The eight hour day in continuous twenty-four-hour industry, the convict contract labor system, substituting a system of prison production for governmental consumption only, and the application of the minimum earnings to the support of their dependent families.

Publicity as to wages, hours and conditions of labor; full reports upon industrial accidents and diseases; the application of taxation, color methods of bad business and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information, government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes, and to establish the country life commission, to study the conditions of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

High Cost of Living. The high cost of living is due partly to world-wide and partly to local causes, partly to natural and partly to artificial causes. The measures proposed in this platform on various subjects, such as the tariff, the trusts and conservation, of themselves will remove other elements, such as the tendency to leave the country for the city, waste, extravagance, bad business and bad business methods in marketing crops. To remedy these conditions requires the fullest information, government supervision and control to remove all the artificial causes, and to establish the country life commission, to study the conditions of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

Department of Labor. We pledge our party to establish a department of labor, with a seat in the Cabinet, and with wide jurisdiction over matters affecting the conditions of labor and living.

Country Life.

The development and prosperity of country life are as important to the people who live in the cities as they are to the farmers. Increase of prosperity on the farm will favorably affect the cost of living and promote the interests of all who dwell in this country, and all who depend upon its products for clothing, shelter and food.

We pledge our party to foster the development of agriculture, the teaching of agriculture in schools, agricultural college extension, the use of mechanical power on the farm, and to establish the country life commission, to study the conditions of the farmers and bringing the benefits of better farming, better business and better living within their reach.

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Good Roads. We recognize the vital importance of good roads, and we pledge our party to foster their extension in every proper way, and to provide for the extension of the rural free delivery service.

Alaska. The coal and other natural resources of Alaska should be opened to development at once. They are owned by the people of the United States and should be held in common, and should be used for the benefit of the people. We demand that they be sold for the benefit of the people, and that the proceeds be used for the benefit of the people.

Waterways. The rivers of the United States are the natural arteries of this continent. We demand that they shall be opened to traffic as indispensable parts of the national system of transportation. In which the Panama Canal will be the central link, thus enabling the people to share with the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard in the benefit derived from the canal.

We demand also that extortion or monopoly in transportation shall be prevented by the prompt acquisition, construction or improvement by the government of such roads, harbor, and other facilities for transportation as the welfare of the people may demand.

We promise the measure of local self-government that was given to other American territories, and that federal officials appointed there shall be subject to the same conditions of residence in the territory.

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self was secured, and his open use of the office to reward those who voted for his re-nomination.

To eradicate these abuses we demand not only the enforcement of the civil service law in letter and spirit, but also legislation which shall bring under the competitive system postmasters, collectors, marshals and all other non-political officers, as well as the enactment of an equitable retirement law, and we also insist on continuous service during good behavior and efficiency.

Government Business Organization. We pledge our party to readjustment of the business methods of the national government and a proper co-ordination of the federal bureaus which will increase the economy and efficiency of the government service, prevent duplications and secure better results to the taxpayers for every dollar expended.

Supervision Over Investments. The people of the United States are entitled to know more of the money that is being spent through worthless investments. The plain people, the wage-earners and the men and women who are the backbone of the nation, have no way of knowing the merit of concerns sending out highly colored prospectuses offering stock for sale, or the value of the investments made by certain and fortunes easily within grasp.

We hold it to be the duty of the government to protect its people from this kind of piracy. We therefore demand that the government shall be authorized to supervise over this matter as will furnish to the people of the United States this much needed protection, and we pledge ourselves to its enforcement.

Conclusion. On these principles and on the recognized facts of our time, we propose the forces of the nation into an organization which shall unequivocally represent the progressive spirit and policy of the people, without regard to previous political affiliations.

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The voyage followed the customary steamship route, and was expected to last twenty-one days, but twenty-four elapsed while she was crossing the Atlantic.

The last previous motor boat record for a trip across the Atlantic was made by the Abel Abbott Low, which crossed in thirty-five days in 1904.

SUFFRAGISTS GET 5 YEARS. Redmond's Assault and Theatre Incendiary Go to Prison.

Dublin, Aug. 7.—Mary Leigh, the suffragette, who was tried to-day on the charge of wounding John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, with a hatchet which she had thrown at Premier Asquith's carriage on July 19, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Glady Evans, whose sentence was yesterday reserved, after she had been found guilty of setting fire on July 18 to the Theatre Royal here, in which Mr. Asquith was scheduled to speak the following day on Home Rule, also was sentenced to a term of five years.

Lizzie Baker, who was charged with being an accomplice of Glady Evans, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment.

Michael Cagney, accused of being an accomplice of Glady Evans, was discharged for lack of evidence.

Mary Leigh addressed the jury in her own defence. She attempted to justify the militant methods of the suffragettes because peaceful methods had failed to gain votes for women.

The Attorney General for Ireland, C. A. O'Connor, spoke strongly of the horror which would have attended a theatre fire, saying that was too high a price to pay for votes for women.

The verdict of guilty returned by the jury was received with applause by the spectators in court. The judge said it was his painful duty to pronounce sentence which would have a deterrent effect.

COLOMBIA BLAMES PERU. Not Responsible for Atrocities in Rubber Land.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Julio Betancourt, recently appointed Minister from Colombia to the United States, is preparing a report dealing with Colombia's connection with the Putumayo rubber controversy and the rights of his country to territory in that region, now actually held by Peru.

Colombia will insist that, while possession is in the hands of Peru, right of dominion over the rubber territory immediately south of the Putumayo River, a branch of the Amazon, actually belongs to Colombia.

Colombia is not responsible, however, the minister asserted to-day, for any of the atrocities committed against the rubber gatherers. Powerful Peruvian capitalists had pushed into the Putumayo rubber district, although they had no right to the land.

COUNT TISZA'S ASSAILANT CRAZY. Budapest, Hungary, Aug. 7.—Julius Kovacs, a deputy in the lower house of the Hungarian parliament, who fired three times at Count Tisza, the Speaker of the lower house, on June 7 and then shot himself, was to-day brought before the police magistrate who discharged him on the ground that he was insane.

DAY CROSSES THE OCEAN

Reaches Queenstown from N. Y. in Motor Boat Detroit.

TRIP TOOK 24 1/2 DAYS

Fire Broke Out on the 35-Foot Craft and the Fresh Water Turned Foul.

Queenstown, Aug. 7.—The 35-foot motor boat Detroit, under command of Captain Thomas Fleming Day, of New York, arrived here at 8:30 o'clock to-night after a voyage from New Rochelle, N. Y., which occupied nearly twenty-four and a half days. This was the second leg of the contemplated trip of the motor boat from Detroit to St. Petersburg.

The voyagers were welcomed by great crowds of people, the chairman of the harbor board, the president of the town council and other officials, who extended their congratulations to Captain Day. In an interview the captain declared that he never was in a better boat. He did not prove to be a good runner, however, but could lie to and ride perfectly dry. A defect in her design was the low midship deck. As a consequence, she shipped plenty of water, but at no time was in any danger.

Captain Day said that he had proved the feasibility of a motor boat race from New York to Europe, and he believed that a cup for such an event would be offered at an early date. The Detroit will remain here for a few days, and will then proceed for Cowes and thence for St. Petersburg by way of the English Channel and the North and Baltic seas.

The crew of the Detroit are all well, but suffered from stiff limbs owing to the cramped space. The little craft encountered terrific weather and a succession of gales, with high seas. She was obliged to heave to nine or ten times, and she pitched and rolled tremendously. On one occasion the gasoline took fire in the engine room, and was extinguished with difficulty.

The fresh water turned foul, and thirst was one of the burdens the men had to bear. They tried to obtain a fresh supply from the Hamburg-American liner Amerika, but failed on account of bad weather. The Detroit arrived with two hundred gallons of gasoline in her tanks.

The adventurous voyage undertaken by Captain Thomas Fleming Day, of New York, in the 35-foot motor boat Detroit, which started from Detroit and travelled by way of the Erie Canal to New Rochelle, whence it proceeded across the Atlantic, with St. Petersburg as its destination, was undertaken for the purpose of exactly determining the amount of fuel necessary to be carried for a motor boat race across the Atlantic.

Captain Day has a crew of four men and carries provisions for ninety days. The length of the voyage is about seven thousand miles. The boat has 1,500 gallons of gasoline on board, and during the voyage smoking was prohibited, as well as the lighting of matches, the cooking being done on a stove especially contrived by Captain Day.

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